Circulation of the Herald. 

To Shipmasters and Captains of Vessels. For some time past the news collectors of the Wall street eress, on boarding vessels arriving at this port with late news, have been in the habit of falsely saying that they collect ship and foreign news for all the New York papers. In consequence

of this falsehood, many captains give them papers and package, which are intended for the Herald. No later ago than yester day, one of these Wall street collectors made such a repre

Loaper, nor any other Wall street loafer, have any authority to get papers or packages intended for the Herald. Robert S. Martin, and his trusty red-whiskered mate, together with the pilots belonging to the New York Filot Company, aloue are au thorised to take any papers or packages for this journal. A special notice—take heed.

New York 9th April, 1940.

Present—the three Judges of the Common Pleas, the Recorder and Aldermea.

Present—the three Judges of the Common Pleas, the Recorder and Aldermen.

May 7.—In the matter of Henry W. Merritt, one of the Special Justices, &c.—William Calender recalled by the District Attorney.—The examination of Peter Haines is in my hand writing. The affidavits now produced is in the hand writing of Homan. This document was lan affidavit of Homan, setting forth that Madison Hawks was a material witness to the conviction of Seeley. At the bottom of this paper is a memorandum of the amount of bail, \$3000. It is dated 27th May, 1838.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting.—It was growing towards dark when Homan applied to me to go and arrest Seeley. I did not see Merritt and Sparks in the office then. Have no recollection of Merrit and Sparks bringing in a prisoner after Homan had asked me to go with them. I do not know why Homan asked me to go with them. I do not know why Homan asked me to go to arrest Seeley. Neither Merritt nor Sparks were in the office, and I suppose that was the reason why Homan asked me to accompany him. It was very shortly after Merritt and Sparks came in that we all started. Not more than ten minutes I should say. I have no recollection of seeing Homan, Merritt and Sparks together that night. Have no recollection of Homan complaining of their being late. I cannot say about the prisoner's coming in with Merritt and Sparks. I have tried to refresh my recollection, but am unable. Here the witness produced the records of the police office, and said the name of that prisoner must have been Thomas Cooper, arrested for stealing \$300 in bills. Sparks, officer, discharged and delivered over to the authorities of Newark. I said yesterday there were two charges against Seeley. I now say there were two charges against Seeley. I now say there were three. The first charge against Seeley precedes that against Hawks in the records of the office. As the entries are at the close of the day, it is a fair inference to suppose they were made immediately after the arrest. I had every reason to believe that the

w, therefore, we hereby give notice to all shipmasters and ins of vessels, that neither Bancker, nor Lowber, nor

ion to the captain of the St. Lawrence.

Aggregate circulation of the Herald, ......
Of this immense issue we circulate in PHILADELPHIA, Daily and Weekly, about ......

BOSTON,
CONNECTICUT,
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WASHINGTON,
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Connecticut
Connect

## night Seeley was arrested, I was standing on the side walk. A young man had previously enquired for Seeley, and his order came to send him into the store. This induced me and the cook to go into the street. After we had been there 10 or 15 minutes,

street. After we had been there 10 or 15 minutes, we saw our man come across the street, and rap at the door. The door was closed when the man knocked, and a man stood in the entrance as his man slipped in; two or three came across the street, and went on the stoop. It was a white man. There was either two or three on the stoop when a man came out, and I think it was the same man as enquired for Seeley at our house. There were two or three men either on the stoop, or close by it.

[Here the District Attorney produced a dagram which he showed to the witness.]

District Attorney.—Describe the man you saw come out of that house.

Witness.—I saw him in this Court. That man passed out between the two or three persons that advanced towards the stoop. I was not more than twelve feet from the door, and had advanced so near in order to see what was going on.

in order to see what was going on.

Recorder—When and where did you see the man

Witness .- I saw him give testimony here. He

Witness.—I saw him give testimony here. He was called Russell Moore.

Cross examined by Cutting—I have seen the man also in a public house, and pointed him out to another man, but whe, I do not recollect. The sublic house was down town, on the North River side.—I may have seen him in Fulton street, but have no recollection. I saw him in the day time, and I exclaimed to some one, that is the man that escaped out of the door on the night of Seebev's arrest. I only knew the date by having seen it stated somewhere on the 25th of May. The man knocked at the door perhaps less than a minute before it was opened. I saw him step into the door and I lost sight of him, for the other came up and he might have got out. A very short time elapsed after the first man knocked before the others came across the street—The door had been opened about half a minute.

Judge Ulshoeffer—Wha' did that man do that can ent?

Judge Ulshoeffer-Wha: did that man do that cane out?

Witness-Fle passed up the street.

By Cutting-I did not observe that man strike against any person. I do not know the man that knocked at the door. I do not remember having seen the person since who knocked at that door. I do not know that ever I spoke to Russell Moore except when he came to ask for Seeley. I had known Seeley for more than a year. The man v-1s a midding size man that knocked at the door, but I should not recognize him again. Moore I knew, because he had been to enquire for Seeley. The cook said Seeley had seen something, because he had heard the man say, "we've got you now." The next day we heard of his arrest.

By the District Attorney-I believe the cook went

By the District Attorney—I believe the cook went to sea. I may have seen Seeley once after he was bailed out, and once within the last six months. The

man that knocked wore a frock coat.

By Cutting—if you cannot describe the figure of the man how do you know he had a frock coat?

Witness—Why the man was between the size of the Belgian Giant and myself. I can't describe

the Belgian Giant and myself. I can't describe him otherwise.

By Judge Inglis—The man that came out passe! between the two or three men that came across the street. I heard some whispering as I came across the street. After I was told they had taken Seeley off, I went to the store door and heard voices, and I think there was light within the store.

By Cutting—There was only one door, and that I think was a double door. At that time I had lived there two wears.

there two years.

By the District Attorney—There had been some little alteration.

Judge Inglis—Who first called on you to give testimon.

timony?
Witness-I only know that I was subposneed

suppose they were made immediately after the arrest. I had every reason to believe that the officers had told Police Justices Lowndes and Bloodgood of the expected arrest of Seeley and the other man. Lowndes was present when the prisoner was brought in. Bloodgood was to aid in the arrest of Hawks. I expected that we should have to arrest counterfeiters. At that time the city was flooded with counterfeit Fives of the Bank of the State of New York. Numbers had been deposited in the office by persons who had been defrauded in that way. Sparks entered the store first. My eyes were directed to the dear of the store in Dey street. I never took my eyes off the door. I never saw any thing in the shape of a man come out before I went into that store. Witness—I only know that I was subpensed here.

By the District Attorney—I will give the whole explanation if the Court wishes.

Horatio Bartlett examined—I am one of the editors of the Sun, and was thereporter for that paper up to about one year and a half ago. Paper produced, dated 29th of May, 1838—article in that paper written by mc, from a statement furnished in writing by Homan. Had a conversation with Merritt upon the same subject, which I cannot recellect. Homan gaveme a great many particulars, which was not intended for publication. Homan was not present when I had the conversation with Merritt. Independent of the writing I had from Homan, Merritt gave me an outline of the arrest of Seeley. He said that Homan arranged it, and that he, Merritt, had but little to do with it. I do not think he said any thing about Callendar. He said that Sparks stationed himself at the door, and that he, Merritt, and Heman, went in and secured the man. He also stated that quite a number of persons had been engaged with Seeley in robbing stores, and that he thought store.
Question—Could you have distinguished a black
man from a white man that night?
Witness—I do not think it could have been possible from where I stood. We could discover Homan
and Merritt because we knew them, and if any thing
had come out, I must have seen it.
By Judge Ulshoffer—It was not a moonlight night, By Judge Ulshoffer—It was not a moonlight night, but it may have been starlight.

By Cutting—A man could not have come out without my seeing him.

Some of the bills we brought away are endorsed W. H. M., some W. H. S. and some Z. H., 24th May, 1838. I do not know who carried away the forged bills found along with Seeley. I could not find the bail bond which was taken in the case of Seeley. Seeley.

Recorder—Seeley was bailed before me.

Witness—I remember the time when Moore was in custody. Homan said he had had shown the papers to Phoenix, and he had said that Moore could not be convicted. that quite a number of persons had been engaged with Seeley in robbing stores, and that he thought some of the gang had been concealed in the store, and possibly had made their escape through the scuttle. He said the person who opened the door came out when they entered. Both Homan and Merritt said this. I do not mean that the person who opened the door came out, but some one. They did not say why they did not secure that man. After the publication of that article, I do not remember having any conversation with either Homan or Merritt. Mr. Merritt's Counsel declines to cross-examine this witness. Cutting—Was there any other person except
Haines, who could have been a witness.
Witness—In relation to the affidavit of Haines, I
have not read it since it was drawn, and I cannot
speak to that point.

Here sundry passages of small talk passed between
Mr. O'Conner and the District Attorney, which did

James E. Hyde examined-I am the keeper of the City Prison, I now produce the commitment of John Gourley, and the discharge also. Both are signed by Henry W. Merritt; both are dated the same day. by Henry W. Merritt; both are dated the same day. There was a woman in my custody that day, but I have neither commitment nor discharge. I've not got all the commitments of the 8th April, 1838. I have one for John B. Cornell, which is in the handwriting of Mr. Merritt, and dated 1st of Dec. 1839; the discharge came the same day.

Olliver M. Lowndes, examined—I was a Police Justice at the time Seeley was arrested; I was present at the time Seeley was brought into the office.—
It was as late as half past 8 or 9: it was not my

sent at the time Seely was brought into the office.—
It was as late as half past 8 or 9; it was not my week of duty. The division of labor then was for a magistrate to discharge the watch, and to be relieved about 2 o'clock, by one who would sit the remainder of the day. On referring to the book I find that Mr. Bloodgood discharged the watch, and hence I infer that it was my week off duty. During the last year I was a magistrate I was engaged in a business in Philadelphia which often carried me out of town. My recollection of the Seeley affair is that I was previously informed that a very skilful fellow would be arrested that night. One of the three Homan, Sparks or Merritt, told me, and I believe it was either Sparks or Homan, Homan has since told me it was him.

District Attorney—Were you informed of the arrangement for the arrest of Seeley, and was you consulted, and did you assent to this plan which has been so spoken of.

sulted, and did you assent to this plan which has been so spoken of.

Witness—I cannot say. If I had been consulted, I should have taken care to have known all the circumstances. I cannot say that Mr. Merritt ever spoke to me about the Seely arrest, and the previous plan with Russell Moore. My impression is, that Homan told me of it. There has been a statement made respecting \$50 bill. I have a recollection of going to the bank to change one bill for another. My recollection is vivid as to Homan and Sparks; but I cannot say that Merritt was present. Homan has a peculiar way of telling a story, and I do not know that I could repeat it. I think one of the Union Bank?" I said "no." I understood that it was to be used for the purpose of detecting some one engaged in counterfeiting. There was no other Magistrate present, and I left, and went down at once. I walked very fast. I do not know what Homan said about the bill; but another \$50 bill of a different emission was procured. I cannot say how long this was before Seely's arrest, and Moore's discharge. Homan was a man whom I put great confidence in, and I had a high opinion of his shrewdness and ability. I would have done things at his suggestion, which, if other officers had proposed, I should have made rigid enquiry into. I think I was present when Seely was hrought in, but cannot tell how long I had waited. I recollect that Callendar came in, but I cannot tell who was first—for I directed my attention to the prisoner. I staid until after Bloodgood came in. I made no enquiries at that time, but afterwards I asked about the \$50 bill. I

NEW YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1840.

Examination resumed—Smith Davis was arrested on a charge of furnishing women and others with counterfeit bills, to be passed on Long Island. I issued a warrant for his arrest. After it had been carried into effect, Merritt expressed his opinion that Smith Davis was innocent. He said that he did not helieve that Davis had been engaged in such practices for some time. I cannot speak definitely, but he expressed that opinion pretty strengly. Here a fierce volley of words passed between the Counsel, which fire was with difficulty stopped by the Court.

the Court.
Mr. Cutting declined asking Mr. Lowndes any

questions.

John M. Bloodgood examined.—I amfa Police Justice. Il went to the store of Earle and somebody yes-terday It is one or two doors below Church street It is one of two notes.

I was told it was the store where Seeley was arrested. The diagram shown me now, is a correct —I was told it was the store where Seeley was arrested. The diagram shown me now, is a correct representation of the same. The house is on the north side of the street, and the door opens to the right, the other half is bolted. The width of the door way] is 5 1-2 feet. I examined the office—it was on the left as yeu go in. The space between the partition is 21 1-2 inches. The length of the partition is 8 feet 5 inches—the height of the breastwork is 4 feeet 5 inches.

District Attorney—What knowledge had you, sir, of the plan for the arrest of Seeley?

Witness—None whatever, sir.

District Attorney—What knowledge had you, sir, of the plan for the arrest of Seeley?
Witness—None whatever, sir.
District Attorney—Did you meet with the officers when Hawks was arrested.
Witness—I did.
Examination resumed.—Homan and Sparks asked me if I was going to be in the neighborhood of Grand and Broadway. It was on the 24th of May, and not on the 25th. I said I could if they wished me. They said they were going to arrest some man; were fearful of a rescue, and wished me to be there. I said I certainly should be there. I told them where to find me at 8 o'clock. About half past 8 Sparks came for me, and we met Merritt near Tattersalls, and then went up Grand street. Merritt went in first, and was followed by Sparks. I brought up the rear. Merritt seized a man on one side and Sparks seized him on the other. Several persons were present, and they asked "what was the matter?" I said "Oh! nothing but a thief." The name of that man was Madison Hawks. I think that Homan tood me that they expected to find some silk handkerchiefs in his hat. I cannot explain why Hawks was committed as a witness when he was charged with being a burglar. I have no distinct recollection on the subject, but I suppose there was not sufficient testimony to fix him with the larceny. I never knew who let the officers into the store in Dey street. [Bail bond in the case of Wiliam Moore shown to witness.]
District Attorney.—At whose instance was he

District Attorney .- At whose instance was he

District Attorney.—At whose instance was he bailed.

Witness.—Why, I took bail in \$1,000, and I thought I did all the law required of me. Homan requested me ene night to wait a little, as bail would be there, for Moore and Homan came out of the bick room into the room with the folding door, and said the District Attorney had said those men might be taken as bail for William Moore. I swore the bail myself I took that bail in good faith, and the first I heard of its being sham bail, was in this room, from William Calendar. I do not know where Sparks and Merritt were that night. I did not know of any other complaints against Moore that night.

District Attorney—How could Homan get a prisoner out of prison?

Witness.—Only by an order from the magistrate. District Attorney.—Was Moore finally committed? Witness.—There was one commitment by Hopson on 6th April, 1838, for examination; two charges on the 7th against him, on which he was committed in full, along with Bradley Bane. Another I find on the 13th, a commitment against him.

James Coggsball examined.—I was the keeper of the prison in 1838. I have no commitments now. I know what has become of one paper.

District Attorney.—Which paper?

Witness.—Why the discharge of William Moore, which I delivered to you in oper Court, at the trial o Smith Davis. While Moore was in my custedy at Bellevue, I did not see Mr. Merritt there. Honan was there repeatedly. I received an order from Mr. Hopson to allow Russell Moore to see Willis whenever he chose alone. I refused to do this unless Russell, and found a large dish in his bosom. I in formed the magistrates of the fact, and asked them if it was correct.

[Here Mr. Whiting begged of the court to protect in the content of the protect in the content of the protect in the content of the protect.

formed the magistrates of the last, and at the life it was correct.

[Here Mr. Whiting begged of the court to protect him from the undertoned assaults of Mr. O'Connerthis he had done several times before. The Recorder replied that if Mr. Whiting would watch him (O'Conner,) he (the Recorder) would protect him ]

I come down with Homan when he rought Moore down to be bailed. Homan had an order for bringing him down. Dont know whether the order was from a magistrate. This paper was destroyed We always destroyed examination and other transient from a magistrate. This paper was destroyed We always destroyed examination and other transient papers. The purport of the order in question was for the delivery of Moore for the purpose of his being bailed. [Read from prison records the commitments of Wm. Moore] The order to permit Russell to see William Moore was in writing; it was the only one of the kind I ever received. When I complained to the magistrates about the permi, they said some public good was to result from it, and I was satisfied. The permit was given some two weeks after Moore's arrest. Charles Merritt, brother to the Justice, was one of the turnkeys. Dont know that Mr. Merritt ever come to Believue to see his brother. Never made any statement to

Moore about Seeley. I did not know there was any connexion between them.

Thomas O. Rumsey, of the firm of Earl & Rumsey, of 38 Dey street. Alexander Seeley was a clerk in our employ. I have never seen him since his arrest on charge of c unterfeiting. I had no knowledge of Seeley's visiting the store at night. He did

ord sleep there.

Cross examined.—We took the store in May 1833
It had been previously occupied as a grecery. [De scribed the store as by a previous witness]

James E. Hyde recalled—Heye made diligent search for the commitments of Mr. Moore, but can-

not find them.

Jao. M. Bloodgood recalled - Never signed a mit for Russell Moore to see Willis Moore a mit for Russell Moore to see Willis Moore alone.

Nor did I give any written authority to Homan to
bring him down from Bellevue. I gave a discharge
after the bail was taken. I don't know whether I
saw Moore's bail before he was brought down. I
supposed he was bailed. Don't recellect having
shown the bail price to the District Attorney.

('ross-examined.—Nothing important elicited.

James Hopson, Police Magistrate Recollects the
arrest of William Moore. [Referred to Police Recorts as previous testimony.] Witness granted the

arrest of William Moore. [Referred to Police Re-cor's as previous testimony.] Witness granted the permit spoken of by previous witnesses. Did not know of the arrangements made for Seeley's arrest before he was arrested. [The indictment of Smith Davis's trial, was here put in evidence and admitted.]

Oliver M Lowndes recalled-Never gave such permit as the previous witnesses have spoken of could not have forgotten it had! given such a per

Cross examined-When I got the \$50 plate I did not know into whose hands it was to be placed. I had no interview with Russell Moore about the bill, nor did I make an appointment to meet him. The bill when first procu ed was marked by the officers of the Bank, in order that the plate if made from it could be detected. I had two interviews with Russell and the could be detected. sell Moore in the City Hall, out in relation to other matters altogether. About Schuyler's robbery.

At this point of the case the District Attorne rested and the Court decided on adjourning until

35 Two vessels sailed from Paltimore last week with 190 colored emigrants for British Guina.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1840.

MR. BENNETT—
DEAR SIR:—In your paper of Tuesday morning, May 5th, we notice a large wood engraving, purporting to represent the siege of Fort Meigs, which is copied from a short life of General Harrison, of which we have secured the copy right. We regret exceedingly that so liberal a man as yourself should be imposed on by any engraver or designer selling you what he has stolen from us, as original. If you will look at the sheet life of Harrison published by us, and sold by Turner & Disturnell in your city, you will perceive that nearly all the picture in question has been copied from one of ours at the bottom, entitled Battle of Tippecanoe; one figure of an Indian with which the pirate has filled out the end, is copied from the border

As it is necessary for us to protect the copy right

end, is copied from the border
As it is necessary for us to protect the copy right to our own original designs, we shall have recourse to the law of copyright for that purpose whenever we find our copyright infringed; and we would be obliged to you to inform the individual who is imposing these designs on you as original, that he is exposing you to the penalties of the law of copyright; and visit him with just so much of your indignation as such an offence on his part may seem to you to merit by its mean and dishonorable character.

Respectfully yours,
CROOME, MEIGNELLE & Co, 60 Walnut st.

Answer.—The coolness—not to say impudence—

Answer .- The coolness -not to say impudenceof this note, is quite amusing. The design of the sortie at Fort Meigs on the 5th May, 1813, was conceived by myself, after diligently reading all the papers and documents I could find on the subject. The "Sheet Life of Harrison," I never saw; and know not, or care not, whether it resembles it or not. The first idea I got was from a western paper, which contained the whole view of the fort, but not the battle. I took the cut to my engraver, and described to him what sort of a scene I wanted him to draw. In the sortie published in the Herald, there is a view of the fort-of the Indians-of the troops, and of the English batteries, and of the eagle-all ordered by myself. There was killing in both battles-soldiers in both battles-herses in both battles. Do these gentlemen suppose that I can't put a horse, an Indian, a hill, a tree, into my pictures, but I infringe their copyright? I mean to get up engravings of the battles both of Tippecanoe and the Thames, in the most original and magnificent style; and certainly I shall have some of the same characters in both, without knowing or caring any thing about their miserable designs. Would these gentlemen study the passage from Henry V. at the head of this article? The words came from the lips of Capt. Fluellen, a friend of theirs.

> [Correspondence of the Herald.] ROCHESTER, May 3d, 1840.

The Rev. Mr. Knapp in Rochester—Curious Trial-Rail Roads, &c.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Dayton Presiding, has just closed a session of two weeks. The most curious and interesting trial was that of a Mr. Young, a lawyer of your city, who was indicted for resisting the Sheriff of this county, in the service of process. The history of this affair is briefly as follows:—About a year ago, that godly saint, the Rev. Mr. Knapp, who has lately figured in your wicked city, held forth for the space of nearly two months in this place. Great was the excitement produced by the preaching of Brother Knapp, and numerous were the subjects brought from nature's darkness into the marvellous light of orthodox baptism. The aforesaid Mr. Young happened here about that time, and was employed in the business of getting subscribers to the stock of the Tenth Ward Bank. He did not get many subscribers, but he got religion under Knapp's preached a sermon against licentiousness, drunkenness and gambling, in which sermon he attacked some of the hotels of Rochester, particularly the Monroe House, kept by Mr. West. The day on which Knapp was to leave the city, Mr. West sued him for slander, and the writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff. Some ungodly wags were determined to escort the Rev. gentleman out of town with becoming honors, and hired a was placed in the hands of the Sheriff. Some ungodly wags were determined to escort the Rev. gentleman out of town with becoming honors, and hired a
band of music, which was placed in an open carriage, and followed the stage coach through the
principal streets, playing the Rogues' March, and
other appropriate airs Several of Mr. Knapp's
friends, amongst them Mr. Young, were in the coach
with him, and as the cavalcade came opposite the
Eagle Tavern, surrounded by a mob, the coach was
stopped, and the Sheriff attempted to arrest Mr.
Knapp. The Rev. Saint and his friends at first
showed fight, mistaking the Sheriff for the leader of
the mob, who they supposed intended to lynch Mr.
Knapp. As soon as they ascertained that it was the
Sheriff, they surrendered at discretion, and went to
the Sheriff's office to give the necessary bail. The
scene at the office was rich beyond description. As
soon as they entered, the godly man fell upon his
knees and commenced an audible prayer, in which
he invoked blessings upon his persecutors. The
office was crowded, and in one corner was Knapp
praying at the top of his voice: at the table the lawyers were making out bail bonds; and at the door
and in the street was an immense mob, some crying
out, "Lynch him!" and his female converts by dozens in an agony of grief at such abuse of a holy man.
After the bail was given, Mr. Knapp left town, and
Mr. Young was indicted, as I have before mentioned. His trial came off last week, and although the
Sheriff swore positively to the resistance, he was
acquitted! Brother Knapp was here as a witness in
the cause; and in answer to the questions of the lawyers, took occasion to give the sinners of Rochester
some severe thrusts. Knapp is a curious specimen
of the ranting exhorter, and is unquestionably the
best Mawworm now living. I believe he has returned to New York, and I commend him to your
especial attention.

The opening of the Canal has given a new impulse ly wags were determined to escort the Rev. gentle-

turned to New York, and I commend him to your especial attention.

The opening of the Canal has given a new impulse to business in this quarter. Business is brisk, and the boats full of freight. The Legislature has recently passed a law loaning the credit of the State for \$100,000 to the Tonawanda Rail Road Company. This road runs from Rochester to Batavia, 34 ny. This road runs from Rochester to Batavia, 34 miles. It has been completed about two years; is a miserably constructed affair; and is mortgaged for its full value. This loan is intended to pay the debts of the Company, and relieve some of the large stockholders from their embarrassmeats. The history of the complete stockholders from their embarrassmeats. this road would be a curious and instructive chap this road would be a curious and instructive chap-ter, and Mr. Schermerhorn, now of your city, can enlighten you in regard to it. It is something like this:—The Tonawanda Rail Road Company bor-rowed 30 or \$90,000 of a Safety Fund Bank—that Bank borrowed the money of Comptroller Flags. Comptroller Cooke now wants the money, and calls on the Bank—the Bank calls on the Rail Read Company

The Company borrows the credit of the State, and pays the Bank; and the Bank pays the State with the credit of the State aforesaid! How this world is given to humbug and the "credit system."

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

"Let's drink to Tippecanoe." "Let's drink to Tippecanoe."

DEAN SIN—The Tippecanoes have carried every ward in the city. This has never before happened in our charter election. All parties are perfectly satisfied—the whigs that they have swept the city, notwithstanding the unpopularity of their candidate for mayor in certain quarters; and the locofoces, that there are enough of them left for seed. The Argus has a few hysterical grins this merning, but they have profited less by the disaffection among the whigs than they anticipated. These are times, however, when any thing short of analytication furnishes matter of rejoicing.

Albemarle	688	Locofoco.	Tippecanoe.	Locofoci
Albemarle	668 84	148	423 44 200 229 628	221 127 166 153
Amelie	217	249	200	166
Amherst	507	311	229	153
Berkeley	468	353	874	235
Roanoke	409	472	874 506	322 489
Drooke	217 357 594 468 408 338 179 504 519 466	249 311 289 353 472 13 406 318 503 297 464 337 295 295 169 47 353		152
Brooke	179	318	238	99 929 929
Buckingham	504	503	489	
Caroline	466	237	489 630 193 365	415
Charlotte	343	337	265	175 327
Culpepper	401	295	377	342
Brunswick Buckingham Campbell Caroline Charlotte Culpepper Cumberland Cark Warres Dinwidddie Fairf, x. Fauquier Fluvanna Frankli Frederick Gloucester	401 296 149	265	377 73 117	DESIGNA
Warren		169		159
Dinwidddie	345	058	253	313
Fanguier	946	9	253 252 548	272 436
Fluvanna	249	58	194	436
Frankli	545	440 667	419	394
Gloucester	661	667	502	649
	246 249 545 661 7 468 600 30 503 277 511	173	182	24 394 649 171 251 479 487
Hampshire	600	173 537	497	474
Hampshire Hanover Henrico Henry Jefferso	30		152 421 497 456 472 37 418 416	497
Henry	277	915	472	444
Jefferso	511	364	418	365 266 234
Kenawha	432	222	416	265
King George	169	329 215 364 222 314 136		234
Loudoun	800	Co les soles x	583	999
Louisa	432 302 169 800 383 210 378 175 85 293	398	593 308 210 2 63 53 100	229 368 268
Madison	378	290	210	265
Matthews	175	192	63	109
Middlesex	85	197	53	106
Mon applia	293	420	100	106 407 275
Marshall	426	305		275
Monroe	379	463	356 118	515
Montgomery	337	357	118	512
Nansemond	386	190	139	169
Nelson	140	A 150 M	346	203
Jefferao Kenawha King and Queen King George Loudoun Louisa Lunenburg Madison Matthews Middlesex Mecklenburg Mon. ngalis Monroe Morgan Nansemond Nelson Norfolk Norolk borough Norfolk Norolk Noro	428 379 337 142 386 140 650 43<	356 230 320 192 197 490 306 463 357 196 294 439 281 297 356 206 262 272 282 281 292 61 206	139 300 346 550 430	515 512 169 277 203 486 296 19 309 561 220
Northumberland	118	284	430	298
Patrick	43° 118 200 677 214 998 377	***	416 655 206 32 313	209
Pitteylvania	677	358	655	561
Prince Edward	214	206	206	220
Princess Anu	377	281	313	293
Prince George	149 207 409 24 564	225	153	229
Randolph	409	91	115	311 378
Rappahannock .	24		330	268
Rockbridge	564	479	420	44045
Russell.	419	195	366	152 287 67
Smyth	251	281	222	67
Southampton	355	369	326	285 327
Stafford	959	359	346	327
Tyler	372	290	980	177
Washington	355 377 252 872 263 301	479 51 195 281 369 371 290 489 383	153 115 248 330 420 346 329 922 328 346 264 280 310 258 62 233 118	280 177 437 282 5.7 138 157
lale of Wiels	301	383	258	282
Petersburg	97	22	635	139
Surry		100	118	157
Grockland		100		109
Grockland Charles City,&c. Northampton James Ci'y, &c.	210	170	311	50 211
	929 a 917	36	165 179	- 44
Page	184		179	11
Accomac	620	416	18 215	274
Giles & Mercer		138	142	475
James Ci'y, &c. Page	177	22 169 100 50 170 36 6 235 416 138 266 102	142 52 223 207	274 30 475 360 24 302
Wood	62	102	223	200
	139 62 209 583 319 186	907 921 160 192		54
Harrison	583	921	593 94 917	1,258 139 29
Bath	186	199	94	130
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				
Total so far 2	5,548	21,681	22,196	22,589 22,126
	,681			22,126
TippecanoeMaj. 3	,867	L	ocofoco Maj.	563
[Correspondence of the Herald.]				
			A	

Virginia Election.

The day of adjournment is not yet fixed upon. It has been expected that the Assembly would get so far advanced with their business as to concur with the Senate in designating Tuesday of next week for the day, but that it seems unlikely. Indeed, I doubt very much whether the session will terminate before the 18th or 20th. The Whigs have determined, and very wisely, I think, to transact all necessary public business, regardless of the clamor of the minority. If they adjourn and leave any thing undone, the Focos will abuse them for neglecting the interests of the people. If they remain, and do up what is required, they will only incur an equal amount of vituperation, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that their duties are discharged.

The bill reorganizing your Criminal Court, will probably pass the House tomorrow. It has been somewhat changed in its character since it passed the Senate, but it is wonderfully unpalatable to the Locos yet, and I dare say there will be a hard fight when it goes back to the Senate. The bill for the re-organization of your Fire Department lies on the table of the Senate. I think it will not pass that body. Several schemes, which have been pressed upon the Legislature to serve a temporary political purpose in your city, and which Messrs. Verplanck and Tallmadge have been constrained to support, by the importunities of certain cliques that Verplanck and Tallmadge have been constrained tosupport, by the importunities of certain cliques that
I will not now describe, are beginning to excite distrust and alarm among the prudent Whigs in the
Legislature, and I doubt whether any more of them
can pass. Give these cliques their own way, and
they would ruin the best organized and most consolidated party in three months. Your Senators manage
admirably under the embarrassments and perplexities which surround them; and then, the Governor steers through the difficulties with consummate
tact. But your New York would-be great men have
raised the devil all the session.

The bill in aid of the Albany Medical College hasbeen under discussion the greater part of the day in

The bill in aid of the Albany Medical College has been under discussion the greater part of the day in the Sexate, but no question was taken upon it. Its fate is extremely doubtful. There seems to be a friendly feeling towards the Institution, but three is a strong repugnance to run the State into debt, when it is acknowledged on all hands to be as poor as Pharaoh's lean kine.

as Pharaoh's lean kine.

The plan of your Corporation to get out of debt by borrowing \$1,500,000, just as a merchant relieves himself of his embarrassments by getting a great discount, was taken up in the Senate. Mr. Verplanck moved a substitute for the entire bill, authorising a moved a substitute for the entire bill, authorising a service way off their floating debt; but the whole mattax to pay off their floating debt; but the whole mat-ter was deferred at the instance of Ma. Tallmadge, who has a new resolution to propose.

> Correspondence of the Hereld ! CINCINNATI, April 30, 1840. Financiering in Ohio.

Pinanciering in Ohio.

Dear Bennett:—

Do not imagine that you are to monopolize all the defalcations on the other side of the mountains. We have some here—and if properly encouraged, will soon have more. The Commercial Bank of Cincinnati is one of the government pets. There have been of late only two defaultars in this institution—but the amount is only about \$8,000 as far as yet come to light. One drew his cheek, and the other paid; keeping the books and having the eash in their own hands, they managed to keep the matter along very snug. Great exertion has been made to keep the affair quiet; but their sudden departute has set the knowing ones to inquire, and the above has been the result. Probably they are gone east, to embark in a steamer. This bank has been principally under the control of a personage, whose mistress not long since applied the horsewhip to him in the public street. The cashier is Mr. Hall, the biographer of General Harrison, and sold his birthright for a mess of porridge—that is, he trafficked away his fair standing in society for the pitiful cashiership in one of the most unpopular institutions in the state. We also have other matters of an exciting nature amongst us. One of your great financiers has within the last year associated his son with a son of one of our judges, each advancing to the boys \$10,000, and set them up as bankers. A year had scarcely elapsed before they became deranged. One of them thinking it necessary to have more funds to make any progress with their banking business, left for New York, to raise the needful from his father; but it appears that the old boy after hearing his son's story, required him to make an assignment at once, sufficient to secure kim, leaving our side of the house entirely without any thing to chew upon. However, I suppose, you call that Wall street

house entirely without any thing to chew upon. However, I suppose, you call that Wall street smartness. The Judge immediately left, and I presume is now in your city looking after the odd ends. Please help him ent.

In a few months we hope to be enabled to add some highly respectable names to the list of Swartwout, Price, Levis. Dabney, Newcomb & Co. Do not despair, dear Benzett

fice.

Witness—I knew him, and I suppose others did.

ince I have been before the committee I have hun-Witness—I knew him, and I suppose others did. Since I have been before the committee I have hunted up the charge against Gurley, and found it. He was arrested by Sparks, on a charge of perjury, on the 19th of September, 1837. I do not recollect that I was present when he was brought up on the complaint of Summers. I have a paper here which bears my indorsement, and is a complaint against him. D. A.—You have stated, sir, that the city was flooded with counterfeit money. Now, sir, I want to know who was understood to be the cause of this flood of spurious maney?

cutting—State what was the reason why the prosecution would have failed.

Witness—I have no recollection on that subject.

Mr. O'Conner and the District Attorney, which did not reach the reporter's table. Witness—The paper I hold in my hand now is a charge of grand larceny, founded on an affidavit of Madison Hawks, takeu 31st May, 1830, before Hop-

Cutting-Did the affidavit of Madison Hawks go

to the District Attorney.

Witness—It must have gone, because of this mark, and have reached its proper destination. I went through the common ordeal, and a bill of indictment was found: It was filed the 12th of June, 1838. When Soely was arrested, I had seen William Moore, but not Russell Moore, and I should not

District Attorney-Has your memory been re

freshed lately by these officers.

Witness—I have refrained from conversing with them on the subject, or changing ideas with them.

D. A.—Were you examined before the Folice

D. A.—Were you examined before the Police Committee.
Witness—Yes.
D. A.—Then I propose to give you this paper to refresh your recollection.
[This course was objected to, and the District Atterney tried to get his refresher into the witness' memory, but was overruled.
D. A.—When you entered the store in Dey stacet, had not Homan a light in his hands coming out of the office.
Witness—After I had locked the door he had a

Witness-After I had locked the door he had

Gurley. O'Conner - This relates to the third charge.

tht. I noticed some crates near the door of that use in Dey street, before we went in. I know John

D. A .- Of course. Was he known at the Police

to know was understood to be the defended of spurious money?

Witness—I cannot answer the question.

D. A.—You can standaside, sir.

Witness—I wish to say a word in explanation. I said that Seeley was the first I ever aided to arrest.

Since then I recollect I was present when Stearns

D. A.—Do you know Mrs. Beckwood!

Witness-I cannot say I do.
District Afterney. - After calling several witnesses the did not arrive, called Mr. Puff, and a little umpbacked fellow stepped up and made a bow. My name is Wm. J. Puff, and I live in John-street.

I knew one Sceley; he boarded where I did in Dey street. At that time I was bar-keeper in the house

83- More than 900 men are at work on the Erie Canal between Albany and Buffalo.